

Treaty of Versailles Day 1

Entrance task: Think: How should Germany
be treated after the war?

Today: The Versailles Treaty

Homework: Review Ch. 27

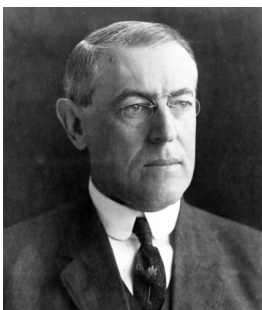
What does this source tell you about the British
public's feelings towards Germany in 1918?

"The Germans, if this government is elected, are going to pay every penny; they are going to be squeezed, as a lemon is squeezed, until the pips squeak."



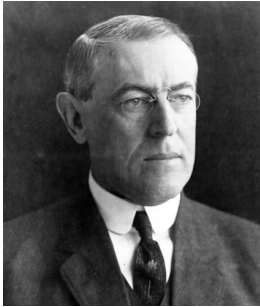
Sir Eric Geddes was Minister of Munitions in Britain, Controller of the Navy and First Lord of the Admiralty at different points during The First World War.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secure once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:



Wilson's 14 Points

Points that were directed at issues that contributed to the Great War	Points that potentially could have prevented future wars

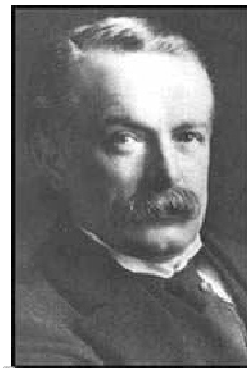


Wilson's 14 Points

Points that were directed at issues that contributed to the Great War	Points that potentially could have prevented future wars
1. Open covenants = treaties - no secret treaties	1. Alliances
II. Freedom of the seas - submarine warfare	II. Submarine warfare
IV. Reduction of armaments	IV. Militarism
V. colonial claims = consider the wishes of those living there	V. Imperialism
VI. Russia - be nice to it	VI. Russian Revolution & withdrawal
VIII. Alsace-Lorraine back to France	VIII. Franco-Prussian war
IX. Italian lands readjusted to reflect ethnicity there	IX. Nationalism
XI. Balkan states = independence	XI. Nationalism
XII. Free access to Baltic Sea and nationalism for Turks in Ottoman Emp.	XII. Nationalism
XIII. Independent Poland	XIII. Nationalism
XIV League of Nations	XIV. League of Nations

Lloyd George (UK)

- Germany to be justly punished, but not too harshly
- Germany to lose its navy and colonies as these were a threat to Britain's own navy and empire
- Germany and Britain to become trading partners

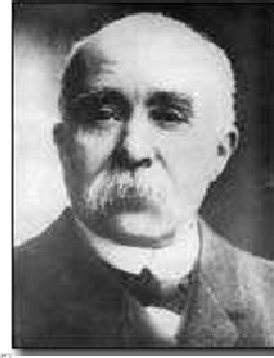


BUT Overall, Lloyd George did not want to punish Germany too harshly as he did not want Germany seeking revenge in the future, nor damage trade relations

Clemenceau (France)

- to cripple Germany so it couldn't attack France again.
- Wanted Germany broken down into smaller states (weakened).

France had suffered the most during the war so Clemenceau was under great pressure from the French people to make Germany pay.



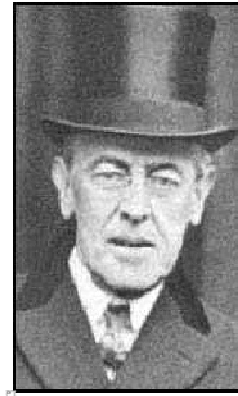
Study Guide p. 101

Big Four Winners

1. Great Britain - Lloyd George
 - Expand COLONIAL colonies
 - Make GERMANY pay for the way
2. France – Georges Clemenceau
 - French security from a WEAKENED GERMANY
 - Weaken Germany with:
 - a. HEAVY REPARATIONS
 - b. WEAKENED ARMY AND NAVY
 - c. LOSS OF COLONIAL HOLDINGS

Wilson (USA)

- a better and more peaceful world
- a League of Nations that would help and support each other and help to promote world peace
- the right to self-determination. The right to decide which country you wish to be governed by



The U.S.A. had joined war late (1917) and hadn't suffered as much as the other Allies in terms of human and material costs.



3. Italy - Orlando

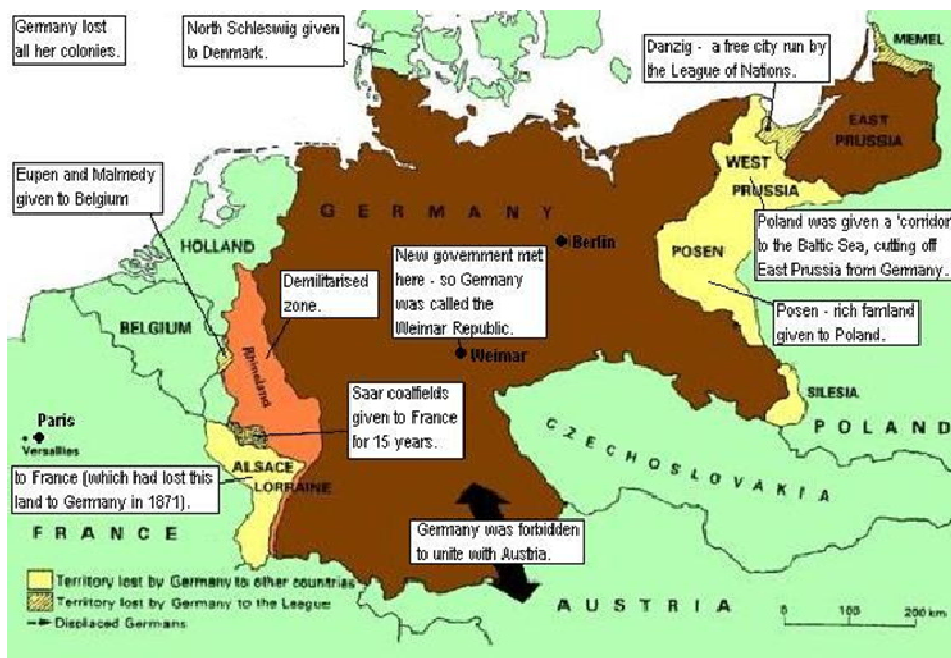
- Enlarge Italy's COLONIAL HOLDINGS
- Expand ITALY'S BOUNDARIES (DIDN'T GET FIUME)

4. United States – President Woodrow Wilson

- Fair peace - Just peace
- Create a PERMANENT PEACE – idealism
- League of Nations - US does not join (isolationism)
- Fourteen Points

Results

- Germany lost all colonies
- Disarmament of Germany
 - a. Volunteer army of no more than 100,000
 - b. No draft
 - c. Demilitarized Rhineland
 - d. Navy reduced
 - e. Military industries prohibited (aircraft, subs, etc.)
- War guilt - sole responsibility given to Germany **Article 231 - War guilt clause**
- Germany must pay \$33 billion in war reparations
- League of Nations
- Border changes
- New countries, such as Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia





Treaty of Versailles

Homework: Review Ch. 27

Treaty of Versailles Day 2

Entrance task: What does it mean to
negotiate?

Today: The Peace Process

Homework: Ch. 28-1

In groups of 3-4:

- * Read about the goals of your nation (United States, France, Britain)
- * Examine the potential terms of the treaty and discuss from the perspective of **your** country.
- * Rank the top 6 terms on which you can all agree

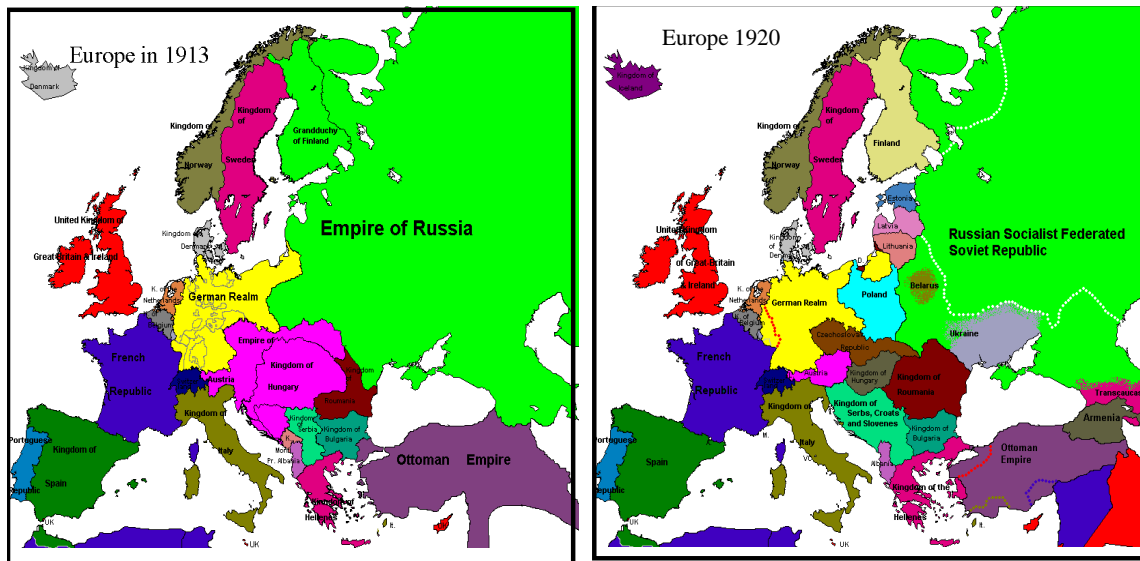
*Is it necessary to **negotiate**?*

Terms of the Versailles Treaty

- * Article 231 - War Guilt Clause
- * Reparations of \$300 billion from Germany
- * No German troops in the Rhineland
- * Allied occupation of the Rhineland-15yrs
- * German loss of colonial holdings
- * Reduction of the German military forces
- * Creation of new nations
- * **League of Nations (US does not join!!)**

NOT Terms of the Treaty of Versailles

- * **No mention of freedom of seas**
- * No elimination of secret treaties
- * **No mention of free trade - tariffs stayed**
- * No arms reduction
- * **No independence (self determination)
to ethnic groups who wanted it**

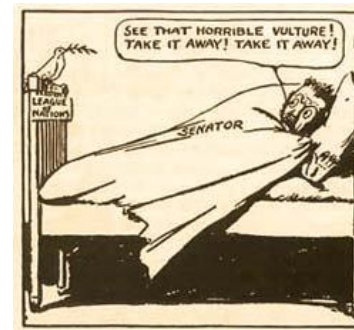


Some US senators opposed the treaty because it included a US commitment to the League of Nations, which they believed would weaken US independence.



Pres. Wilson toured the country seeking popular support for the treaty, finally suffering a debilitating stroke

US Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, supported "**reservations**" on US participation on the League of Nations
"Irreconcilable's" said NO WAY



Post-war adjustments

Life as we knew it had
come to an end . . . and
not a happy ending

The Age of Anxiety



"We all started out with high ideals . . . After
being right up here almost at the front line . . .
I cannot understand what it is all about or
what has been accomplished by all this waste
of . . . youth." ~ Alice Lord O'Brian

Treaty of Versailles Day 2

Homework: Ch. 28-1